

The Range Rider



FLAG DAY, 1942

A Proclamation
By
The President of the United States of America

For many years it has been our American custom to set aside June 14 in honor of the flag, the emblem of our freedom, our strength, and our unity as an independent nation under God. Now we are fighting in the greatest cause the world has known. We are fighting to free the people of this earth from the most powerful, the most ruthless, the most savage enemy the world has ever seen. We are dedicating all that we have and all that we are to the combat. We will not stop this side of victory.

We as a nation are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are a part of a great whole; we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed, angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.

For these reasons it is fitting that on our traditional Flag Day we honor not only our own colors but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed the Declaration by United Nations, paying homage to those whose lands have escaped the scars of battle, to those who have long been heroically fighting in the blaze and havoc of war.

It is also fitting in this time of stress that we express our devotion to our courageous mothers, many of whom are sending out their sons to do battle with the enemy and all of whom are so loyally contributing to the waging of the war on the home front.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask that on Flag Day, June 14, 1942, the people of our Nation honor the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,

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Grazing Service
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the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia--knowing that only in the strength and valor of our unswerving unity shall we find the force to bring freedom and peace to mankind.

I direct the officials of the Federal Government, and I request the officials of the State and local governments, to have our colors displayed on all government buildings on Flag Day, and I urge the people of the United States to fly the American flag from their homes in honor of the Nation's mothers and their valiant sons in the Service, and to arrange, where feasible, for joint displays of the emblems of the freedom-loving nations on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

TO MAKE THE MOST OF WHAT WE HAVE

Are there undeveloped range areas in your State or your district which could be developed at a cost relatively small compared with the increased livestock production such developments would make possible?

Director Rutledge asked his staff that question a few weeks ago. "We have only a small amount of money and little labor at our disposal now. We'll ferret out those areas that can be put to better use at the least expense and bring the greatest returns," he said.

Since that time reports have been coming in. "We can increase the carrying capacity here by one-third if we can build these reservoirs," says one fellow. "If there was a trail up this side of the canyon we could get sheep up to that good grass on the mesa," says another.... And so on.

Here is an example of what can be done. "Grassy Mountain" is a circular area in the Jordan Grazing District, Oregon, about 20 x 30 miles in size. Last year the Grazing Service constructed 16 reservoirs at

3-mile intervals in this area. They are small, simple structures, averaging in size about 3.4 acre feet and in cost less than \$350. This area, which heretofore had been haphazardly used only in the very early spring before natural waters dried up and while there was still snow in the area, is now being given 6 months summer use. There is enough additional range use made possible by these developments to return the total cost of the reservoirs to the United States Government in 5 years, at the grazing fee rate of 5 cents per animal unit month of feed.

In these days when what we have grows dearer each day and we must make every hour of our time count. . . every cent of our money. . . every phase of our natural resources. . . we look for the way to do the most with the least.

WILDLIFE SURVEYS IN COLORADO

Arthur H. Carhart, coordinator for the Colorado Game and Fish Commission in charge of Pittman-Robertson projects, spoke before the advisory board of the Ouray Grazing District at its meeting a few weeks ago.

Of particular interest to stockmen was Mr. Carhart's explanation of deer-elk and sage grouse studies.

Stomach analyses to show what type of forage deer eat, in what quantities, and at what times of the year, according to Mr. Carhart, prove conclusively that deer prefer certain kinds of shrubs and browse to grasses; only during a very short period in the spring (late April and May) do deer come in direct competition with domestic animals on the ranges. Mr. Carhart pointed out, however, that in areas where game control is not practiced and deer herds are allowed to pyramid, natural deer food becomes exhausted and then big game animals do enter into competition with domestic stock.

Sage grouse studies indicate that sheep grazing is not a contributing factor to the decline of sage grouse in Colorado. The studies show that the badger is the largest predator and destroyer of nests and eggs while ground squirrels are known to roll eggs out of the nests and thereby disrupt normal hatching, but they do not break eggs open. Skunks and magpies also enter into the picture of destruction of eggs and nests, but in relative minor roles.

Mr. Carhart advanced the theory that both big game and domestic stock know better than humans what constitutes a balanced diet and that their grazing habits depend entirely upon their wants and needs, rather than on their desire.

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Get on the Bond Wagon! Buy WAR bonds and Stamps every payday!

RANGE EXAMINERS MEET

A conference of the men in charge of Soil, Moisture, Range Surveys, and Planning for each Grazing Service region was held at Salt Lake City from April 20 to 25, 1942. The men in attendance were Kenneth Platt of Oregon; William Anderson of Idaho; Floyd Larson of Montana; Stewart Kern of Wyoming; Thomas Parmelee, Dewane Jensen, and Paul Lister of Utah; Bryant Martineau of Nevada and California; Joseph T. Snyder of Colorado; Harold Tysk and Robert Copple of New Mexico; and James Anderson of Arizona.

There were several major purposes for the conference. One was to review past work in the respective regions, where many of the various survey and other procedures had been on trial, for the purpose of deciding on appropriate future standards of work, and for building uniformity of field procedure and records on an inter-regional basis where possible. Another purpose was the closer amalgamation of the Soil and Moisture planning program with the action programs of management, lands, and improvement phases of Grazing Service work. A third purpose was the consideration of planning future work on the basis of curtailed personnel and appropriations necessitated by the national emergency, which has created a need for careful study of the relative importance of various jobs and projects.

The reporting work of the conference was divided among four committees of three men each, namely (1) Records, Maps, Files, Reports; (2) Field Procedure of Surveys; (3) Compilation Procedure of Surveys; and (4) Range Studies and Planning. These will continue indefinitely as standing committees for consultation in their respective provinces. Committee reports will be of assistance in revising the range survey handbook.

It is believed that this conference succeeded in giving to the men in attendance:

1. A better understanding of the underlying principles of planning the work for which they are primarily responsible, including the coordination of this with all branches of Grazing Service work.
2. A broader concept of the intersectional scope of Grazing Service problems which lead to the desirability for standardizing procedures, forms, and reports so that inter-regional exchanges of information are readily understood. Likewise when inter-regional changes in personnel assignments occur there will be less lost motion in becoming familiar with details of work in the new location.
3. A realization that results of technical work must be presented in ways entirely understandable to the men who will use them in action programs. Teamwork here becomes essential or full usefulness of data is lost.
4. A chance for exchange of ideas and for reporting on new developments in procedure, methods, machinery, and technical knowledge. This will broaden the application of proved practices, and will stimulate critical review of results of trials under differing local conditions.

5. A better working knowledge of the purposes, usefulness, and necessity for good records on various phases of Grazing Service work, and the part these will play in future plans, justifications for action taken, and proofs of accomplishment as time passes.

6. A heightened interest in seeing how we can accomplish more things with less facilities of man power, money, and materials during the war emergency; an opportunity to weigh the values of different projects and concentrate effort on the immediately important ones.

On the lighter side, the men in attendance had a chance to try out their ability to lull a radio audience into listening to some Grazing Service facts and figures. This was considered good enough to merit a re-broadcast by KSL on one of its regular station-sustained program hours. The participants also had a chance to listen to a recording of their program at which time Mr. Kimball of KSL complimented the group on their performance.

—Vilo H. Deming, Range Examiner.

WAYS TO MARKET MORE BEEF WHILE YOU IMPROVE THE GRASS AND PROTECT THE SOIL OF YOUR GRAZING LAND

1. Adjust livestock numbers to conform to plans to perpetuate "key" forage plants and soil resources for greatest returns from grazing land.

Sell or dispose of the "star Border," "hard keeper," and non-producing animals.

Lease additional pasture of seeded grass or legume crops as needed.

Plant supplemental crops of rye, sweetclover, or grass to assist in lightening the grazing load on range or pastures under an improvement program.

2. Increase forage production on the grazing land while permanently conserving the soil.

Adjust season of grazing use to conform to plant growth requirements.

Defer use of spring range every other year.

Keep livestock off grassland when ground is soft and until "key" plants have attained a height of from 4 to 6 inches.

Rotate grazing use so as to allow plants definite growth periods uninterrupted by grazing.

3. Grow more forage by keeping livestock properly distributed on the range.

You can always maintain livestock with greater profit on a range or

pasture unit by maintaining even grazing use over the entire area.

Salt on underutilized parts of pasture and away from water.

Construct division fences when required to secure proper distribution.

Develop additional water when required to reduce travel and to avoid spotted overuse.

4. Own or keep only the kind of livestock which will give you the greatest profits.

Good range and fat, thrifty cattle should be the objective rather than large numbers.

Feed present livestock to market condition and sell at current good prices.

Rest your range, if possible, during its season of growth.

For necessary replacements buy only as many thrifty new kinds of stock as your range will maintain without injury to keep plants or soil.

—Washington State USDA War Board,
Pullman, Washington.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CCC

In observance of the ninth anniversary of the CCC, a Salt Lake City newspaper carried a full-page account of what Grazing Service camps have done for public grazing district lands in the West.

Have you ever stopped to think that in the past six years, something like ten and a half million man-days have been devoted by CCC enrollees toward improving ranges in our grazing districts? That represents almost a lifetime of work for a thousand men—a thousand men working 8 hours per day for 33 years!

These young men who have done so much for western ranges are now putting their energies to the all-important war job—they are stepping into the armed forces. . . into war industry. . . into camps established to guard against range and forest fires, and to build military and evacuation camps.

It is worth your time to consider how much the CCC camps have meant to your State and your community.

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BONDS BUY BOMBERS!

HERE AND THERE

Stock coal as far ahead as possible -- be wise and patriotic!

Mr. R. W. Van Derck, representative of the Bituminous Coal Division on the Western War Resources Council is urging western people to order coal now for protective storage against fuel shortages resulting from effects of the war on production and transportation operations. Off-season storage is a highly advisable war measure for two reasons. One, it assures that consumers will have enough fuel to supply their needs should shipments be interrupted or delayed. The second, it will reduce the size of the fall demands on transportation and make it less likely that facilities will be overburdened in handling the big load of war material and troop movements that will come, in addition to this year's war-expanded movements of fuel, agricultural, and manufactured products.

We'll enter this pact with you, Mr. Secretary!

ORDER NO. 1683

April 24, 1942.

"I am willing to enter into a solemn pact with every member of my staff to throw into the mental discard the expression 'war effort,' which I have been as guilty as most in running ragged. 'War effort' is weak and ineffective. It means that we are trying to do something. This is a war that we are waging and let us say so proudly and defiantly.

(Signed) Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior."

Last spring 18 young buffalo were "convoyed" from Yellowstone National Park to southeastern Utah to form the nucleus of a Utah herd of this truly American animal. This spring, continuing a restocking program approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah stockmen headed by Dr. H. B. Goetzman of Price, Utah, who is the wildlife representative on the advisory board of the San Rafael Grazing District, cooperated with the State Fish and Game Department and the Carbon-Emery Fish and Game Protective Association in adding five more young buffalo to last year's herd.

The first contingent of Utah's adopted buffalo has done well during the past year--even a calf born a few months ago is reported to be keeping up with the rest of the herd.

C. Wallace Miller, Associate Soil Surveyor, New Mexico region, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, will assist in making chemical analyses of *Chrysothamnus* (rabbit brush) taken from the same site

in New Mexico once each month to determine the rubber content. The Soil Conservation Service in Albuquerque with the purchase of new equipment is now equipped to handle samples taken from all States in the SCS region at Albuquerque.

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"Care of Rubber Tires on the Farm," is the title of a leaflet recently published by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, No. ACE 138. If everyone using farm machinery and equipment would follow the suggestions crowded into the 11 pages of this little pamphlet, it would be possible to divert a lot more equipment and rubber tires to military uses.

Pointing out that proper inflation is the first consideration in rubber-tire maintenance, the booklet also gives pointers on the repair, recapping, and changing of tires, and general operation of farm machinery.

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By Executive Order of the President, the CCC will turn over to the War Department its nation-wide system of automotive repairs. This will include its 45 automotive central repair shops with capacity for handling more than 40,000 pieces of equipment a year.

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B. A. Christmas, vice-president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, in a radio address on March 20, told western stockmen how to keep their bankers from being in the cow business at the close of the war. Said Mr. Christmas, "The greatest single problem to be tackled by our industry in these war times is that of meeting the goals of increased production of beef on our ranges without bringing upon ourselves the troubles caused by the mistakes we made trying to do the same thing in 1916 and 1918. At that time the cattle herds were increased to produce more beef, and then we all found out that the job had been tackled backwards. . . This time we are all just as anxious to do our part in this production business, but through bitter experience, we know we must resist the pressure to build up numbers on our ranges because more meat does not come that way." Mr. Christmas stated that ranges that are stocked well within what they are supposed to carry, actually do produce more pounds of beef. This is due to the extra feed ration provided which does more than just keep a cow from starving—it permits her to put on a lot of weight and raise a good husky calf at the same time. Under these conditions more calves are raised and fewer cows die. This means more cattle to sell and at a greater profit because production costs are reduced. "Don't be afraid," says Mr. Christmas, "if under this kind of grazing, it looks like a lot of feed is left on the ground at the end of the year. Remember that the soil is a factory which, in order to turn out grass as a finished product, has to have raw materials. A lot of these raw materials come from the decay of the old grass and weeds which will be left over from last year provided you haven't taken them all."

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Orange peels for cows! Floridians have discovered that ground dried citrus pulp has excellent palatability and food value for cattle.

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A plan for the organization and operation of cattle-ranch labor units to function during the war emergency has been proposed by the Merchant Livestock Company of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The plan calls for the establishment within cattle-ranch areas, especially in the western range States, of a sufficient number of emergency labor units to handle the seasonal peak operations incident to the ranch business. This plan for its basis goes back to the old system of cooperative "round-ups" used many years ago, by which cattle in large areas of the open range were rounded-up through the participation of many ranch units.

The procedure proposed calls for the setting up of local boards whose main function would be to "pool" existing local ranch labor during the time of peak labor requirements and thus make the most efficient use of all ranch help in that local area. Local and regional associations, where available, would provide in large degree the personnel for the local boards and would cooperate with them in arranging all the details necessary for successful operation. Full cooperation from State and national livestock associations would be counted on to play a very useful part in clearing information between the local boards and in other ways. Close cooperation would also be sought with the U. S. Employment Service and local Selective Service boards. Such a scheme would also serve to lessen the use of equipment and thereby prolong its life and conserve previous tires and tubes.

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Ridding 300,000 acres of 'hoppers has been the job of farmers, stockmen, and State and Federal agencies in Arizona this spring. In the biggest grasshopper campaign ever undertaken in the Southwest, truckload after truckload of poisoned bait was packed aboard airplanes and scattered over the infested area in front of the migrating 'hoppers.

The infestation is reported to have first started in 1935 or 1936 on a small area in Graham County and increased in intensity and scope each year since that time.

Farmers and stockmen donated time and labor to the 'hopper project, and our camp at Solomonville furnished facilities and manpower to the Bureau of Entomology and State Entomologists.

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This is the busiest time of the year for range sheep and cattle men. . . it is lambing time in many parts of the range country. . . sheep shearing time. . . calving time. . . and it is also selective service registration time. Because you just can't leave a herd of sheep out on the range without a tender, and it sometimes takes several days to make a round-trip to town, arrangements were made in Lake County, Oregon, to register sheep herders and cowboys right out on the range. Specially appointed men covered the ranges in this county, and got on Uncle Sam's roll call every sheep and cattle operator between the ages of 45 and 64. With ranch labor as scarce as it is these days, such cooperation on the part of the Selective Service Board materially aided the Lake County stockmen.

Eastern Colorado stockmen consider that they have conserved enough livestock feed in fields, pastures, and ranges to winter a herd of 7,407 cattle by the eradication of 200,000 jackrabbits. It has been estimated that 27 jackrabbits eat as much forage as a cow. Those who fought the "battle of the jacks" thus have earned thousands of dollars. A noticeable reduction in the damage to crops and pastures has been reported by Colorado County Extension Agents.

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California and Nevada, the two States comprising region 3, are each now represented on the National Advisory Board Council by both a cattle and sheep representative.

Mr. Wm. F. Dressler of Minden, Nevada, was recently selected as cattle representative to serve with Mr. Gordon Griswold, sheep representative from that State.

Mr. Henry Evans, Jr., of Bishop, California, was selected as sheep representative from California to serve with Mr. Presley S. Dorris, cattle representative.

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Because of the reduction of manpower in the CCC, the order restricting the use of CCC enrollees under 18 for fire-fighting duty has been rescinded, provided such enrollees are adjudged physically fit for such arduous work. No enrollee shall be allowed to fight fires, however, unless and until he has been given previous fire-fighting instruction and no veteran enrollee shall be allowed to fight fires until he has been certified by the camp physician as physically fit for such duty.

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Our range radio network was put to a new use the other day when an intoxicated passenger seized the steering wheel from the driver of a Pony Express bus traveling from Las Vegas, Nevada to Salt Lake City causing the bus to lurch from the highway over a 20-foot embankment. Improvement Supervisor Tom Miller happened along about that time. He hurried to the Moapa camp and via the camp's short-wave radio system contacted county officials who were at the scene of the accident in short order.

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Up on certain Idaho ranges where early spring grazing is usually over by the first of May and sheep are on their way to higher ranges, the War Department is about to come in with machine guns and personnel for a little gunnery practice. This sort of division of use to assure full production and use of the land is meeting with wholehearted cooperation. Says one sheepman, "I hope the army boys will do some real practicing on the large numbers of coyotes in the area--they're bad sheep predators."

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A year from now what will you wish you had done today? Do it!

At the annual protest meeting of the advisory board of Colorado Grazing District No. 3 not a single written or verbal protest relating to range allotments or practices authorized by the board was registered. Regional Grazier Rose says "This is the first time since the Taylor Grazing Act became operative in Colorado that no protest has been made when a regularly called protest meeting was held. This shows 'home rule on the range' to be effective in a high degree, and it is doubly significant at a time when the Grazing Service is devoting a large percent of its effort to the war program."

E. P. Orcutt of the Montana State College Experiment Service says sheepmen can boost wool and meat production by breeding "wool blindness" out of their sheep. Orcutt says that results of breeding experiments showed that ewes with open faces produce $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds more lamb than ewes with covered faces. . . he says experiments also disprove a theory held by many sheepmen that wool-blind sheep bear more wool.

Arizona's Jim Anderson reports that although in 1942 it has been relatively dry on the desert ranges, good range management practices give heavy weights on salable cattle. On April 29, one desert rancher in the Maricopa Grazing District sold seven steers averaging 1,030 pounds for \$631.65. Five of these were of dairy breed, two years old, and averaged 1,085 pounds at 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per pound. Two Hereford steers, one a yearling weighing 720 pounds, at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and one a two-year-old weighing 1,070 pounds at 10 cents, brought \$177.20

According to Jim the usually anticipated crop of spring annuals was short in Arizona this spring, but Schismus barbatus, an annual introduced from the Old World, did produce considerable feed. One redeeming factor affecting grazing in the Lower Sonoran Zone is that during seasons in which one or a group of forage plants is unpalatable or nonproductive, there is usually a nother one or more plants "in season."

Every stockman who has a Grazing Service license or permit is just as much a member of the Grazing Service as the man who administers the range or the fellow elected to serve on the advisory board. We are all in this job together and together we can obtain maximum production and proper use.

The matter of recommending deferment from Selective Service for key ranch hands was discussed at a recent meeting of the Pecos Grazing District advisory board, and it was decided that since the aim of everyone is the winning of the war no deferments will be requested by that body.

Speaking of contributions to the war program, we learn that New Mexico ranchers have offered all manner of equipment for use in case of airplane accidents on the range--this equipment includes pickups, trucks, wagons, passenger cars, 178 saddle horses, and even one airplane!

A recent booklet issued by the War Department says that the "man in uniform of the United States Army walks through a year of training with the wool of 26 sheep on his back." This booklet goes on to say that "10 fleeces provide the wool for his initial issue of clothing; six more are required to maintain proper clothing stocks, and another 10 are needed to provide wool for the maintenance of the issued clothing."

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The Western War Resources Council has suggested to each regional office that itineraries be exchanged with other Interior agencies in the same town in order that an official car making a field trip from that town or city may be utilized by employees of other agencies going in the same direction or to the same places.

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Bah-vanda-sava-nu-kee is a licensee in the Mohave Grazing District. He is an Indian, over 100 years old, and for the last 70 years he has lived on "Indian Ranch" in Panamint Valley. To his English friends he is George Hansen. His many syllabled tribal name means Boy-who-runs-away. This is how he got that name. Near Christmas time in 1849, George climbed a hill in Death Valley and saw the first white people ever to enter the Valley. He was terrified by these strange white-faced people and their oxen and prairie schooners and he ran. He ran until he reached the safety of his home. Thereafter he was called Bah-vanda-sava-nu-kee. Those white people of whom George was so frightened were from the ill-fated Jayhawker and Bennett-Manly parties, making their slow, painful way out of the Valley of Death. (Thanks to Francis Riordan, former district grazer of the Mohave Grazing District.)

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Here's why you should be using as little of the Nation's scant rubber supply as possible:

- a new battleship requires 75 tons of rubber.
 - a 10-ton pontoon bridge requires 3200 pounds of rubber.
 - each of the more than a million rolls of adhesive tape ordered by the Army requires more than two pounds of rubber.
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It is your job and my job and everyone else's job to suppress unnecessary nonwar activities and "straighten the road to victory."

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In many southeastern farm fields, signboards are springing up with this legend: "My soldier's acre is planted here."

The South's "acre for a soldier" slogan, started by borrowers from the Farm Security Administration, is now being adopted by other farmers in the region, and shows signs of spreading. The plan originated in the Army's Quartermaster Corps statement that each soldier needs for his outfit, among other things, the cotton from one-half to an acre of land, the hide of one steer, and the wool of twenty sheep.

ARE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PREPARING
THEMSELVES FOR TOTAL WAR?

(Excerpts from a radio address by the Secretary of the Interior
Harold L. Ickes on Thursday, March 12.)

"If by 'total war' is meant a war in which we are prepared to pour forth our resources unstintedly, while sending a limited number of our armed forces to strategic portions of the world in order to hold them against the dictators, then the answer is emphatically 'yes,' all of the American people are preparing themselves for this, although I do not regard this as a total war.

"But if by 'total war' is meant the determination to throw in, not only all of our natural resources, but our most strenuous efforts, our hardest labor, our wealth, our intense determination, and our human resources as well, until the flags of the United Nations fly in glory over Berlin and Tokyo, then my own answer must be that there are still some Americans who are not preparing themselves for total war. And this would be total war.

"If we are not preparing for that kind of a total war, we had better set about doing so at once, for total war envisages the crushing defeat on the field of battle of the dictator countries. This means a readiness, not only of the body, but of the mind and the soul, to fight until final victory shall be ours. . . .

"Whoever saw a football team that didn't try to score? Whoever saw a baseball team that didn't try to make runs? Whoever won anything merely by keeping someone else from winning? .

"So it is with war, and particularly with this war. We cannot hope to win it by scoring hits and 'near misses' upon some skulking cruiser of the enemy. We cannot hope to win it if our real and only objective is to retreat to our last defense while making the enemy pay as dearly as possible for his gains. . .

"If you can tell me whether it is America's will to fight an offensive war on the soil of the enemy until that enemy surrenders unconditionally, then I will be able to answer definitely the question that has been propounded tonight for discussion. No other sort of war would be a total war and I believe that the American people know it well. In fact, I believe that we are justified in affirming that most of the American people are prepared in spirit for just that kind of a total war.

"If they are not, then our lives, our institutions, the liberties gained for us by our forefathers, are at this moment in peril. We do not want, we will not have, a peace without victory—and I do not mean a pink-tea victory, a milque-toast triumph. Nor will we tolerate a stalemate. We know that a peace without victory would be only an intermission during which the enemy would arm himself feverishly for a renewal of the attack, during which we, of necessity, would have to be doing the same thing. We know that we cannot be safe nor can there be any peace in the world short of a victory imposed by the might of the United Nations upon those who would dispoil and befoul this world. Such a victory we must have, and such a victory we will win, regardless of the time it will take, or the cost of it, or the sacrifices required to bring it about. . . .

"It is in this spirit that we must seriously occupy ourselves with the most portentous war that has ever been waged on the face of the earth. Only a

conqueror can conquer, and he cannot conquer by huddling for the attack, hoping that the enemy will slip on a banana peel or exhaust himself by a war of attrition. In football parlance, we must take the ball and run with it. We must go through the lines—all of the lines; and around the ends—all of the ends. We must change from a closed formation to an open one, or back again, so rapidly that the dictator's defense cannot keep up with us. That is the only way that we can win.

"And this is the way that we will win, unless we have become so soft and craven that we no longer deserve the proud name of Americans. Nor shall we haggle over the price that we shall pay or the time that it will take. No price is too high, no time too precious, to pay for liberty, for the right to live as we choose—free men and free women in a free land under God's free sky.

"If anyone thinks that wars can be won from a sit-down position, let him read his history. Wars are won on the battlefield, and battles are things of movement, of searching out the weaknesses of the enemy and of pressing home relentlessly against those weaknesses.

"Perhaps you have already read Lieutenant-Colonel Kernan's 'Defense Will Not Win the War.' If not, do so, and unless you can controvert its self-evident principles, fall in behind your Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, and bid him 'On to Tokyo!' 'On to Berlin!' . . . "

SAFETY HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH

G-128	Mason Valley	Yerington, Nevada	30 MONTHS
G-137	Solomonville	Safford, Arizona	30 MONTHS
G-108	Hubbard Ranch	Wells, Nevada	18 months
G-127	Whitehall	Whitehall, Montana	18 months
G-134	Shoshoni	Shoshoni, Wyoming	15 months
G-150	Columbus	Columbus, New Mexico	14 months
G-157	Dry Valley	Emery, Utah	13 months
G-21	Indian Springs	Ely, Nevada	13 months
G-178	Las Cruces	Las Cruces, New Mexico	13 months
G-77	Rawlins	Rawlins, Wyoming	13 months
G-144	Woodriver	Shoshone, Idaho	12 months
G-69	Prather Well	Oro Grande, New Mexico	12 months
G-19	Delmues	Pioche, Nevada	10 months
G-73	Boyes	Boyes, Montana	10 months
G-101	Bloomfield	Bloomfield, New Mexico	10 months

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

Hosea T. Ayers, G-72 Montana, for proficiency as engineering-draftsman and as a leader

John R. Drewiske, G-72, Montana, for proficiency as auto mechanic and leader

Charles R. Duermyer, G-141, Idaho, for proficiency as draftsman, clerk, rodman

Roderick A. McIntosh, G-72, Montana, for proficiency as leader, first aid instructor and truck driver

Robert E. Torgrison, G-72, Montana, for proficiency as clerk, radio operator, and leader.

ABOUT YOU AND ME

A couple of weeks ago, Uncle Sam pointed to Ches Seely and said, "We need you in the Army." That was all Ches needed; he's already at his military post.

A captain in the U. S. Army Reserve Corps since 1926, Mr. Seely also is a World War veteran, having served overseas in the Field Artillery Service. He commanded a battery of the National Guard Field Artillery in Utah between 1926 and 1933 and was selected to attend the Army school of fire in Oklahoma in 1928.

Ches joined the Grazing Service in 1936 and since 1937 has been regional grazer for Utah. We'll miss him around here—just as we miss the rest of the fellows that have stepped into the army and taken other war assignments—and just as the rest of you are missing those fellows who have left your regional and district offices to help win this war.

Frank Moore is succeeding Mr. Seely. Frank has spent a good deal of time in Utah during the last 20 years and he is acquainted with stockmen and the livestock situation in the State.

Lester Brooks has been tagged the "hitch-hiking regional grazer." It seems he got this name while following our wartime policy of "doubling up" on field trips to conserve automotive equipment, tires, gas, and money. By "hitching a ride" with at least four field employees recently, he was able to inspect ranges in two different grazing districts, transact his business, and get something like a 1000-mile ride sans wear and tear on tires and tubes, and save the cost of train or bus fare. Good traveling!

To J. Eckert Stablein,
McBride Hospital,
Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Dear Eck:

Now that the docs have "stopped injury" to you, your first and most important assignment is to bring about "orderly use, improvement and development" of J. E. Stablein for those of us who are "dependent upon" you. The best of luck always.

(Signed) the Boss and his gang.

(Eck is recuperating in sunny, southern New Mexico, following an operation. 'Tis said the doctors just about had to lasso and tie him to perform the operation—he was sorta "range" wild. We're all glad to hear you're feeling stronger, Eck, and we're anxious to see you back again!)

George and Gladys Tucker (George is Idaho's Regional Engineer) are among lots of folks who would like to take on the critics of the CCC's for an argument any day. They know the boys in the Grazing Service camps are sincere.

patriotic, genuine Americans. They send us this letter from Roger Hillyard, G-141, Idaho, to impress their point:

"I have received my call to the armed forces and I guess I'll leave around the 20th. I sure hate leaving the Grazing Service, but am glad to do my part for our good old U.S.A. You have both been real friends to me, and I shall always cherish that friendship. I'll be back after the japs are whipped!"

Here's a nice record—enrollees from Camp Whitehall, Montana, have purchased \$2,000 worth of war bonds since January 1, of this year. The purchases were entirely voluntary. Enrollees are permitted to use up to 50 percent of their savings in the purchase of bonds.

To our Honor List of MEN IN THE FIGHTING FORCES we add:

Utah: Myrvin E. Noble
Harry Mitchell
A. E. Hutchinson
Chesley P. Seely
John F. Johnston

Idaho: Ernest L. Moody
John D. Rockwell
Otto J. Strecker

Mont: Donald W. Beck
Robert R. Noonan

New-Cal: Ernest A. Fearon

Oregon: Floyd Flood
Jack Lee
Francis C. Rigert
Joe L. Barber

N.Mex: Wm. B. Smith
Paul L. Houghtling
Harry D. Maupin
Otis A. Fulcher
Arnie A. Lawler

Arizona: Gerald D. Hargiss
Carl F. Patla

Wyo: Raymond A. Davidson.

That makes a total of 75 to date!

Kenneth Platt of the Oregon region has been appointed on a committee to collect and deliver scrap metal and waste paper. With the help of local citizens, the Jr. Red Cross, and several business men, 25 tons of waste paper has already been collected. So complete were the organizational details of the paper-saving project worked out by Mr. Platt that requests have come from points as far away as San Francisco for permission to use his plan.

The collection of waste paper is an important war measure. Do you know that 1 newspaper will make three 26-pounder shell cups, that 60 large cigarette cartons will make one outer shell container, that 6 old bills will make one washer for a shell, that 1 old envelope will make one cartridge wad?

"A Government cannot have too much of the kind of activity which does not impede, but aids and stimulates individual exertion and development."

—John Stuart Mill.

The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information, concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.